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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/678,551	09/30/2003	Joseph L. Dvorak	7463-20	2532

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EXAMINER	
HERNANDEZ, JOSIAH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2626	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/678,551	**Applicant(s)** DVORAK, JOSEPH L.
	Examiner Josiah Hernandez	**Art Unit** 2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 September 2003.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated over Galanes et al. (US PGPub 2003/0200080) in view of Firman (US PGPub 2002/0010582) and Ativanichayaphong et al. (US PGPub 2004/0236574)

As to claim 1, Galanes discloses a method for unifying speech user interface and visual prompt on a display (see paragraph [0010]) comprising the steps of: receiving grammar specifying a syntax of at least one speech command and having semantic information (see paragraph [0044]); and processing the grammar to extract the semantic information for use with both a graphical user interface and a speech user interface (see paragraphs [0004], [0012], and [0044]).

Galanes doe not specifically disclose receiving speech while navigation on the GUI combining the visual and audio, visually presenting the speech and building the corresponding commands. Firman teaches the use of a system that unifes speech user interface and graphic user interface (abstract lines 1-8), receiving a grammar specifying a syntax of a command (paragraph [0007] lines 1-6) and processing the grammar to extract semantic information (paragraph [0006] lines 1-5). Firman also teaches receiving a user input to select at least on component in the graphical user interface during a navigation of the graphical user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 1-7); audibly receiving the at least one speech command associated with the at least one component from the speech user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 13-15); and building a corresponding speech command for a plurality of speech commands associated with a plurality of components (paragraph [0004] lines 15-18). Ativanichayaphong teaches a system that unifies visual and audio interfaces (abstract lines 1-5) and that allows for the user to enter an audio input associated with the object selected for association and visually presenting the at least one speech command in a visual prompt of the graphical user interface responsive to the step of audibly receiving (paragraph [0008] lines 11-15).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Galanes with the receiving of audio input and building commands as taught by Firman and the ability to visually display the audio input received from the user. Doing so would have allowed for a simple method for the user to combine SUI and GUI with out having to use complex programming and confirming the inputs of the commands by visually presenting them would have allowed the reduction of errors.

As to claim 2 and 12, Galanes discloses a step of generating graphical user interface elements corresponding to the semantic information in the grammar. McNair accomplishes the forming of the GUI by the use of audio and visual markup control (see paragraphs [0012] lines 1-4; [0049] lines 4-7, and [0051] lines 5-13).

Galanes does not disclose specifically a single instance of a plurality of speech commands. Firman teaches the corresponding speech command is a single instance of a plurality of speech commands associated with a selection of one or more components of the graphical user interface during the navigation of the graphical user interface (a table of a plurality of commands are used in order to associate the selected command with the selection of a graphical component with navigating through the GUI.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Galanes with a single instance of a plurality of speech commands as taught by Firma. Doing so would have allowed for organization of how the instances where picked and associated with commands that are preprocessed to have syntax and meaning.

As to claim 3 and 13, Galanes discloses the step of generating speech grammar (see paragraph [0051] lines 10-12; [0060] lines 1-3) from the grammar (see paragraph [0051] lines 10-12; [0060] lines 18-21) and semantic information. The semantic information describes the meaning or significance of the information being related between user and multi-modal device by way of examples, text, prerecorded audio, audible rendering or speech recognition (see paragraph [0060] lines 12-19).

As to claim 4 and 14, Galanes discloses the method which further uses the grammar and the semantic information (like "credit card number") to generate visual graphical user interface elements, like labels and textboxes, (see paragraph [0061] lines 1-8 and 9-12) required to implement a set of commands (like process credit card information) contained in the grammar (see paragraph [0061] lines 9 and 10).

As to claim 5 and 15, Galanes discloses the method wherein the step of processing further comprises processing the semantic information to generate semantic directives, "meaningful direction", used for parsing the grammar between the graphical user interface and the speech user interface. Galanes discloses doing this by providing dialog modules (see paragraph [0049] lines 4-6) that with the use of markup languages, which link graphic and audible controls (see paragraph [0051] lines 1-6), use extensions, tags and other elements that serve as semantic directives to unite the GUI and the SUI (see paragraph [0052] lines 1-5).

As to claim 6 and 21, Galanes discloses a method for unifying speech user interface and graphic user interface commands (see paragraph [0010]), comprising the steps of: receiving user entered text via a graphical user interface (see paragraph [0061] lines 11-13); processing the user entered text via the graphical user interface (see paragraphs [0057], [0058]); monitoring the user entered text and adding input context to the user entered text (see paragraphs [0057] and [0062]); and updating a speech recognizer with the user entered text and semantic information of which is done by allowing the user to enter text such as grammar (see paragraph [0057]) to be used for audible recognition by the system (see paragraph [0062] lines 1-5).

Galanes doe not specifically disclose receiving speech while navigation on the GUI combining the visual and audio, visually presenting the speech and building the corresponding commands or a single instance of a plurality of speech commands. Firman teaches the use of a system that unifes speech user interface and graphic user interface (abstract lines 1-8), receiving a grammar specifying a syntax of a command (paragraph [0007] lines 1-6) and processing the grammar to extract semantic information (paragraph [0006] lines 1-5). Firma also teaches monitoring the user entered text and adding unput context associated with a selection of at least one component in the graphical user interface to the user entered text (paragraph [0005] lines 6-9). Firman also teaches receiving a user input to select at least on component in the graphical user interface during a navigation of the graphical user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 1-7); audibly receiving the at least one speech command associated with the at least one component from the speech user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 13-15); and building a corresponding speech command for a plurality of speech commands associated with a plurality of components (paragraph [0004] lines 15-18). Ativanichayaphong teaches a system that unifies visual and audio interfaces (abstract lines 1-5) and that allows for the user to enter an audio input associated with the object selected for association and visually presenting the at least one speech command in a visual prompt of the graphical user interface responsive to the step of audibly receiving (paragraph [0008] lines 11-15). Firman also teaches the corresponding speech command is a single instance of a plurality of speech commands associated with a selection of one or more components of the graphical user interface during the navigation of the graphical user interface (a table of a plurality of commands are used in order to associate the selected command with the selection of a graphical component with navigating through the GUI.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Galanes with the receiving of audio input and building commands and the use of a single instance of a plurality of speech commands as taught by Firman and the ability to visually display the audio input received from the user. Doing so would have allowed for the for organization of how the instances where picked and associated with commands that are preprocessed to have syntax and meaning and a simple method for the user to combine SUI and GUI with out having to use complex programming and confirming the inputs of the commands by visually presenting them would have allowed the reduction of errors.

As to claim 7 and 17, Galanes discloses updating the speech recognizer (see paragraph [0045] lines 8-13) by accepting new text information and input context (see paragraph [0062] lines 1-5) to augment and update a speech grammar and recognition vocabulary of the speech recognizer (see paragraph [0045] lines 8-13).

As to claim 8, Galanes discloses the method wherein the method further comprises the step of updating the graphical user interface (see paragraph [0058] lines 5 and 6) once the recognizer is updated (see paragraph [0057] lines 16-20).

As to claim 9 and 18, Galanes discloses the method wherein the step of updating the graphical user interface (see paragraph [0058] lines 5 and 6) comprises the steps of updating graphical user interface directives and elements (see paragraph [0052] lines 1-5) to maintain the graphical user interface unified with the speech grammar (see paragraph [0051] lines 1-6).

As to claim 10, Galanes discloses the method wherein the method further comprises forming a window or multimodal environment (see paragraph [0048 lines 13-15) for displaying a speech interface command as it is being built using the graphical user interface (see paragraph [0043] lines 7-9), in this way the graphic controls can be built with the audible control (see paragraph [0060] lines 1-15).

As to claim 11, Galanes discloses a system having a unified speech user interface and visual prompt on a display (see paragraph [0010]), comprising: a display for providing an output for graphic user interface elements (see figures 1 and 5); and a processor coupled to the display (see paragraph [0026]), the processor programmed to: receive grammar specifying a syntax of at least one speech command and having semantic information (see paragraph [0044]); and process the grammar to extract the semantic information for use with both a graphical user interface and a speech user interface (see paragraphs [0004], [0012], and [0044]).

Galanes doe not specifically disclose receiving speech while navigation on the GUI combining the visual and audio, visually presenting the speech and building the corresponding commands. Firman teaches the use of a system that unifes speech user interface and graphic user interface (abstract lines 1-8), receiving a grammar specifying a syntax of a command (paragraph [0007] lines 1-6) and processing the grammar to extract semantic information (paragraph [0006] lines 1-5). Firman also teaches receiving a user input to select at least on component in the graphical user interface during a navigation of the graphical user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 1-7); audibly receiving the at least one speech command associated with the at least one component from the speech user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 13-15); and building a corresponding speech command for a plurality of speech commands associated with a plurality of components (paragraph [0004] lines 15-18). Ativanichayaphong teaches a system that unifies visual and audio interfaces (abstract lines 1-5) and that allows for the user to enter an audio input associated with the object selected for association and visually presenting the at least one speech command in a visual prompt of the graphical user interface responsive to the step of audibly receiving (paragraph [0008] lines 11-15).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Galanes with the receiving of audio input and building commands as taught by Firman and the ability to visually display the audio input received from the user. Doing so would have allowed for a simple method for the user to combine SUI and GUI with out having to use complex programming and confirming the inputs of the commands by visually presenting them would have allowed the reduction of errors.

As to claim 16, Galanes discloses a system having a unified speech user interface and graphical user interface (see paragraph [0010]), comprising: a display for providing an output for graphic user interface elements (see figures 1 and 5); and a processor coupled to the display (see paragraph [0026]), the processor programmed to: receive user entered text via a graphical user interface (see paragraph [0061] lines 11-13); process the user entered text via the graphical user interface (see paragraphs [0057], [0058]);monitor the user entered text and adding input context to the user entered text (see paragraphs [0057] and [0062]); and update a speech recognizer with the user entered text and semantic information of which is done by allowing the user to enter text such as grammar (see paragraph [0057]) to be used for audible recognition by the system (see paragraph [0062] lines 1-5).

Galanes doe not specifically disclose receiving speech while navigation on the GUI combining the visual and audio, visually presenting the speech and building the corresponding commands or a single instance of a plurality of speech commands. Firman teaches the use of a system that unifes speech user interface and graphic user interface (abstract lines 1-8), receiving a grammar specifying a syntax of a command (paragraph [0007] lines 1-6) and processing the grammar to extract semantic information (paragraph [0006] lines 1-5). Firma also teaches monitoring the user entered text and adding unput context associated with a selection of at least one component in the graphical user interface to the user entered text (paragraph [0005] lines 6-9). Firman also teaches receiving a user input to select at least on component in the graphical user interface during a navigation of the graphical user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 1-7); audibly receiving the at least one speech command associated with the at least one component from the speech user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 13-15); and building a corresponding speech command for a plurality of speech commands associated with a plurality of components (paragraph [0004] lines 15-18). Ativanichayaphong teaches a system that unifies visual and audio interfaces (abstract lines 1-5) and that allows for the user to enter an audio input associated with the object selected for association and visually presenting the at least one speech command in a visual prompt of the graphical user interface responsive to the step of audibly receiving (paragraph [0008] lines 11-15). Firman also teaches the corresponding speech command is a single instance of a plurality of speech commands associated with a selection of one or more components of the graphical user interface during the navigation of the graphical user interface (a table of a plurality of commands are used in order to associate the selected command with the selection of a graphical component with navigating through the GUI.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Galanes with the receiving of audio input and building commands and the use of a single instance of a plurality of speech commands as taught by Firman and the ability to visually display the audio input received from the user. Doing so would have allowed for the for organization of how the instances where picked and associated with commands that are preprocessed to have syntax and meaning and a simple method for the user to combine SUI and GUI with out having to use complex programming and confirming the inputs of the commands by visually presenting them would have allowed the reduction of errors.

As to claim 19, Galanes discloses the system wherein the processor is further programmed to form visual prompt on a display enabaling controls for speech interface such as speech controls, audible prompting, and speech recognition (paragraph [0010] lines 3-5).

As to claim 20, Galanes discloses a machine-readable storage, having stored thereon a computer program having a plurality of code sections executable by a machine (see paragraphs [0024]-[0027] and [0033]) for causing the machine to perform the steps of: receiving grammar specifying a syntax of at least one speech command and having semantic information (see paragraph [0044]); and processing the grammar to extract the semantic information for use with both a graphical user interface and a speech user interface (see paragraphs [0004], [0012], and [0044]).

Galanes doe not specifically disclose receiving speech while navigation on the GUI combining the visual and audio, visually presenting the speech and building the corresponding commands or a single instance of a plurality of speech commands. Firman teaches the use of a system that unifes speech user interface and graphic user interface (abstract lines 1-8), receiving a grammar specifying syntax of a command (paragraph [0007] lines 1-6) and processing the grammar to extract semantic information (paragraph [0006] lines 1-5). Firman also teaches receiving a user input to select at least on component in the graphical user interface during a navigation of the graphical user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 1-7); audibly receiving the at least one speech command associated with the at least one component from the speech user interface (paragraph [0004] lines 13-15); and building a corresponding speech command for a plurality of speech commands associated with a plurality of components (paragraph [0004] lines 15-18). Firman also teaches the corresponding speech command is a single instance of a plurality of speech commands associated with a selection of one or more components of the graphical user interface during the navigation of the graphical user interface (a table of a plurality of commands are used in order to associate the selected command with the selection of a graphical component with navigating through the GUI. Ativanichayaphong teaches a system that unifies visual and audio interfaces (abstract lines 1-5) and that allows for the user to enter an audio input associated with the object selected for association and visually presenting the at least one speech command in a visual prompt of the graphical user interface responsive to the step of audibly receiving (paragraph [0008] lines 11-15).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Galanes with the receiving of audio input and building commands and the use of a single instance of a plurality of speech commands as taught by Firman and the ability to visually display the audio input received from the user. Doing so would have allowed for the for organization of how the instances where picked and associated with commands that are preprocessed to have syntax and meaning and a simple method for the user to combine SUI and GUI with out having to use complex programming and confirming the inputs of the commands by visually presenting them would have allowed the reduction of errors.

Conclusion

A note has been made to notify the appropriate parties that the examiner has moved from Art Unit 2609 to 2626.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Josiah Hernandez whose telephone number is 571-270-1646. The examiner can normally be reached from 7:30 pm to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on (571) 272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JH

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